

CITY OF



LANCASTER



ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Medical Officer of Health

and

The Chief Public Health Inspector

for the

Year Ended 31st December, 1960

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R. W. FARQUHAR, B.Sc.(Agric.) M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Public Health Department,
Thurnam Street,
Lancaster.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration the annual report on the health, sanitary conditions and circumstances of the City of Lancaster in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1960.

The estimated population at mid-year 1960 was 49,220, an increase of 130 on the previous year, but 2,441 or 4.7 per cent less than the 1951 census figure of 51,661.

The 708 deaths assigned to the City represented an adjusted mortality rate of 11.5 per 1,000 population, a figure exactly equal to the national rate.

The principal causes of death followed the same general pattern of recent years in which the trend is towards an increase in deaths from degenerative and neoplastic conditions, and a lessened mortality from communicable diseases. Heart and circulatory diseases, responsible for two-fifths of the total deaths in 1960, continue to head the list and within this group the proportion classified to "coronary disease, angina" grows steadily greater.

Of the total deaths 25, or 3.5 per cent., were caused by accidents or other forms of violence and 15, or 2.1 per cent., were due to cancer of the lung.

Although there were 22 infant deaths in Lancaster in 1960 compared with 16 in 1959, the more favourable trend in infant mortality over the past five years can still be seen in Table 6. There could be a still further saving of infant lives if the perinatal mortality of infants which comprises still birth and first week deaths, could be reduced. In 1960 such losses were equivalent to 41.1 per 1,000 lives and still births in the City.

In general the health of the community remained satisfactory throughout the year. The total incidence of infectious diseases was low despite some increase in the number of dysentery cases. Poliomyelitis did not recur. The pattern of morbidity in the adult working population is well brought out in the graph facing page 19 which shows the number of new cases of sickness arising each week of the year.

On the whole, the demand for vaccination and/or immunisation against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis has been well maintained although in the case of the last mentioned the response from young adults has been disappointing. Since July 1960 facilities for vaccination against yellow fever have been made available at Ashton Road School Clinic for persons travelling to certain tropical countries.

The section of the report dealing with the sanitary circumstances of the area contains much information appertaining to the routine,

although seldom spectacular, work of the Department, but which contributes so much to maintaining and improving standards in the physical environment in which we live, work and play. Good progress was made during the year both in regard to the clearance of unfit properties and their replacement by new houses, and it is worthy of note that more people are taking advantage of the new standard grants to carry out improvements upon older houses in the City. In his review of the housing situation the Chief Public Health Inspector has indicated that the overall housing shortage, generally speaking, has now been met. It is difficult, however, to estimate with any accuracy what proportion of the various categories of persons (including single and old people) at present living in rooms would continue to do so, once the existing shortage of one-bedroomed dwellings or other separate houses suited to their special needs has been remedied.

Following upon the clearance of slum areas in the centre of the town, redevelopment in the shape of tall blocks of flats and modern type shops, is rapidly altering the face of this ancient City. But alongside and underlying these outward changes in physical environment other changes and developments of deep significance to the social life of the community are taking place. This age of rapid scientific and industrial progress has undoubtedly given us improved standards of living and greater leisure which have radically affected the way of life of ordinary people, but it has also brought new hazards — congestion on the roads and streets, air pollution in our towns, increasing contamination of rivers and beaches, noise nuisance by day and by night and new dangers to health from the increasing use of radio-active materials, to mention only a few. In this changing world the Public Health Department, whilst sustaining the standards of environmental health already reached, must remain alert to new community health problems and be prepared, in co-operation with others, to play its part in the elimination of new environmental hazards.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the conscientious work of the Health Department staff and my pleasure in the continued interest and support of the Health Committee in its work.

Yours faithfully,

R. W. FARQUHAR,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION “A”

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS — 1960

Area (in acres)	5,036
Population (Registrar-General's estimate) mid-year, 1960 ...	49,220
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books ...	14,304
Rateable Value	£629,334
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,554
LIVE BIRTHS	<i>Males</i> <i>Females</i> <i>Total</i>
Legitimate	392 364 756
Illegitimate	21 24 45
Total	413 388 801
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.3
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 population	17.6
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births ...	5.6
STILL BIRTHS	<i>Males</i> <i>Females</i> <i>Total</i>
Legitimate	10 9 19
Illegitimate	— 1 1
Total	10 10 20
Still Birth Rate per 100 total (live and still) births ...	24.4
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS ...	423 398 821
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE	<i>Males</i> <i>Females</i> <i>Total</i>
Legitimate	10 7 17
Illegitimate	4 1 5
Total	14 8 22
Total Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ...	27.5
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total legitimate live births	22.5
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total illegitimate live births	111.1
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE	<i>Males</i> <i>Females</i> <i>Total</i>
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ...	10 5 15
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE	<i>Males</i> <i>Females</i> <i>Total</i>
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ...	9 5 14
DEATHS OF INFANTS IN FIRST WEEK PLUS	<i>Males</i> <i>Females</i> <i>Total</i>
STILL BIRTHS	19 15 34
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	41.4
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil
TOTAL DEATHS (ALL CAUSES) ...	<i>Males</i> <i>Females</i> <i>Total</i>
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	324 384 708
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population	14.4
	11.5

Table 1

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF LANCASTER DURING 1960
CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE AND SEX

<i>Causes</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	3	4
Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	2	2	4
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	9	8	17
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	13	2	15
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	10	10
Malignant Neoplas, Uterus	—	5	5
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	19	24	43
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	2	5
Diabetes	—	3	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	43	83	126
Coronary Disease, Angina	93	81	174
Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	7	11
Other Heart Disease	35	41	76
Other Circulatory Disease	8	14	22
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	14	23	37
Bronchitis	16	4	20
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	3	8
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	3	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	6	—	6
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	8	3	11
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	25	48	73
Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	1	8
All Other Accidents	4	8	12
Suicide	3	2	5
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES	324	384	708

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED DISEASES	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 est. population</i>
Cancer (all forms)	95	1.93
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	4	0.08

Table 2

DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUP AND LOCALITY—1960

WARD		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	75-	80+	Total All Ages
Bulk	...	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	11	40	46	35	64	205*
Castle	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	13	13	8	15	54
John O'Gaunt	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	11	9	15	49
Park	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	22	29	21	44	122*
St. Anne's	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	23	8	9	61
Scotforth	...	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	17	21	5	24	76
Skerton Central	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	8	4	10	39
Skerton East	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	10	4	31
Skerton West	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	17	15	12	21	71
Total	...	22	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	7	23	161	172	112	206	708

* Includes 207 deaths assigned to the City which occurred in Institutions.

Table 3

LANCASTER VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1960 AND THE PERIOD 1955-1959

Mid-Year	Estimated Home Population	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
		No. regis- tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
										No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live births		
1960	49,220	801	*16.3	708	*14.4	20	24.4	Nil	Nil	22	27.5	15	18.7
1959	49,090	763	15.5	833	17.0	19	24	Nil	Nil	16	21	12	16
1958	49,150	762	15.5	753	15.3	13	17	Nil	Nil	14	18	10	13
1957	49,330	702	14.2	802	16.3	12	17	1	1.40	21	30	12	17
1956	49,530	655	13.2	750	15.1	7	11	1	1.51	18	27	10	15
1955	49,750	709	14.3	763	15.3	15	21	1	1.38	23	32	13	18
Average 5 years, 1955-59			14.5	—	15.8	—	18	—	.86	—	26	—	16

*Adjusted live birth-rate for 1960 (comparability factor 1.08) = (17.6 per 1,000)

*Adjusted death-rate for 1960 (comparability factor 0.80) = (11.5 per 1,000)

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the home population at mid-year 1960 was 49,220, an increase of 130 on the 1959 figure. Since the 1951 census there has been a total loss in population of 2,441 or 4.7 per cent. The excess of deaths over live births during the last decade is sufficient to account for only a small part of the decrease in the population of the City, which must therefore mainly be attributed to migration.

Births

In 1960 live births increased by 38 to 801, giving a crude birth rate of 16.3 per 1,000 population. In order to compare local with national birth and death rates an adjustment must be made to the former to allow for differences in age and sex distribution. The adjusted birth rate for Lancaster in 1960 was 17.6 per 1,000 population, which may be compared with the crude rate for England and Wales (17.1) and with the adjusted rate for the Administrative County (17.2). Table 3 shows the crude birth rate in Lancaster for the previous five years.

Of the 801 live births 45 or 5.6 per cent. were illegitimate, exactly the same proportion as in 1959.

Deaths

Deaths from all causes numbered 708, a decrease of 125 from the previous year, corresponding to a crude death rate of 14.4 per 1,000 population. The death rate "area comparability factor" has been specifically adjusted to take account of the presence of any residential institutions within the City area. Thus Lancaster's adjusted death rate was 11.5 per 1,000, exactly equal to the crude rate for England and Wales. The adjusted rate for the Administrative County in 1960 was 13.8 per 1,000, mortality in the North Western region being consistently higher than in more favourable regions in the South and therefore exceeding the national figure.

Table 1 shows the deaths classified by cause and sex under the 36 main headings used by the Registrar General, but the relative importance of the principal causes may be more clearly seen from the table overleaf.

Heart Disease

Two fifths of the total deaths were caused by diseases of the heart and circulatory system and within this group "coronary disease, angina" was again the chief culprit. Adequate scientific evidence concerning the exact causation of this disease is still lacking, but relative over-consumption of food resulting in obesity, associated with reduced physical activity in early and middle adult life, excessive smoking and mental

Principal Causes of Death	1959		1960	
	No. of Deaths	Percent. of Total	No. of Deaths	Percent. of Total
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	335	40.2	283	40.0
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	144	17.2	126	17.8
Cancer (including Leukaemia)	114	13.7	95	13.5
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	104	12.5	65	9.2
Violence (including motor vehicle accidents)	29	3.5	25	3.5
Diseases of the Digestive System	8	1.0	8	1.1
Diseases of the Kidney and Prostate	12	1.5	9	1.3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	9	1.1	4	0.5
Infective Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) ...	5	0.6	6	0.8
All other causes	73	8.7	87	12.3
Total	833	100.0	708	100.0

stress appear from the reports of several investigators to be the most significant factors. Moderation in living habits may yet prove to be the key to the prevention or control of coronary disease.

Lung Cancer

Mortality from cancer of the lung and bronchus has greatly increased in Great Britain and certain other countries during the last 30 years. Deaths from this disease in the City in each of the last 10 years are shown in the table overleaf along with total deaths and deaths from all forms of cancer. It will be noted that during this period 163 males died from lung cancer compared with only 24 females. In 1960 the death rates from lung cancer in Lancaster, the Administrative County and England and Wales were respectively 0.31, 0.44 and 0.48 per 1,000 population.

The most reasonable interpretation of the very great increase in deaths from lung cancer in males during the past 30 years is that a major part of it is caused by smoking tobacco, particularly heavy cigarette smoking. Reliable evidence has shown that 1 in 8 of lifelong heavy smokers die of lung cancer, against 1 in 300 of non-smokers. Knowledge of the cause of cancer is still incomplete and other factors such as atmospheric pollution may also pay a contributory part. Meanwhile it is imperative to impress upon the young the dangers of cigarette smoking and to dissuade them from acquiring a habit which is harmful to health.

Year	Total Deaths (all causes)	Deaths from Cancer (all forms)	Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus		
			Males	Females	Total
1951	643	103	15	2	17
1952	652	104	12	3	15
1953	771	130	16	2	18
1954	689	117	19	2	21
1955	763	102	17	—	17
1956	750	124	13	3	16
1957	802	115	21	6	27
1958	753	114	19	1	20
1959	833	114	18	3	21
1960	708	95	13	2	15
Total 10 years	7,364	1,118	163	24	187

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Under the heading of “pregnancy, childbirth and abortion” no deaths were recorded in 1960. In Table 5 are set out the annual maternal mortality for Lancaster M.B., the Administrative County, and for England and Wales over the past ten years, but it should be noted that, owing to the smallness of the absolute figures for the City, it is perhaps unwise to overstress the differences in the respective maternal death rates. The national rate for 1960 reached a new low record of 0.39 per 1,000 total births.

At the instigation of the Ministry of Health in May, 1956, discussions were held at hospital group level between professional representatives of the hospital and specialist services, the local health authority services and the general practitioners to discuss toxæmia of pregnancy in relation to maternal mortality in their areas. Locally a Standing Obstetric Advisory Committee, of which your Medical Officer of Health is a member, was subsequently set up to keep this matter under review, particularly in regard to the standard of ante-natal care.

Table 5

MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1950-1960

Comparative Statement of Maternal Death Rates for Lancaster M.B., the Administrative County of Lancaster and England and Wales

Year	Lancaster M.B.		Lancs. Admin. County		England & Wales
	No. of Maternal Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 total births	No. of Maternal Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 total births	Mortality per 1,000 total births
1960	Nil	Nil	17	0.45	0.39
1959	Nil	Nil	19	0.52	0.38
1958	Nil	Nil	18	0.45	0.43
1957	1	1.40	20	0.58	0.47
1956	1	1.51	19	0.58	0.56
1955	1	1.38	40	1.31	0.64
1954	Nil	Nil	27	0.90	0.69
1953	3	3.92	39	1.26	0.75
1952	1	1.33	24	0.80	0.72
1951	1	1.34	21	0.69	0.81
1950	1	1.28	31	0.98	0.87
Average Mortality 10 years, 1950-1959		1.22		0.81	0.63

Table 6

INFANT MORTALITY, 1950-1960

Comparative Statement of Infant Death Rates for Lancaster M.B., the Administrative County of Lancaster and England and Wales

Year	Lancaster M.B.		Lancs. Ad. County	England & Wales
	No. of Infant Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 live births	Mortality per 1,000 live births	Mortality per 1,000 rel. live births
1960	22	27.5	25.0	21.9
1959	16	21	24	22
1958	14	18	26	23
1957	21	30	25	23
1956	18	21	27	24
1955	23	32	27	25
1954	28	44	29	25
1953	24	32	29	27
1952	32	43	30	28
1951	28	38	29	30
1950	38	49	31	30
Average Mortality 10 years, 1950-1959		32.8	27.7	25.7

Infant Mortality

In 1960 there were 22 deaths of infants under one year of age, equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 27.5 per 1,000 live births, which was ^{higher} ~~again lower~~ than the national rate. Comparisons with other areas may be seen in Table 6.

Many of the infant deaths assigned to the City were classified by the Registrar-General under "other defined and ill-defined diseases." With the aid of Department records such group classifications have been broken down so as to show the causes of death more specifically as in the table below.

Neo-Natal and Peri-Natal Mortality

In accordance with the wishes of the Ministry of Health, in addition to the deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age (neo-natal), this year figures have been included to show deaths under 1 week of age (early neo-natal) as well as first week deaths and still births combined (peri-natal). These will be found in the summary on page 8.

Cause	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
Pneumonia		1				1	1	1			3
Congenital Malformations:—											
Circulatory system	1	1			1	3					3
Digestive system		2				2					2
Nervous system								1			1
Hydrocephalus									1		1
Birth Injuries							1				1
Post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	2					2					2
Prematurity (unqualified)	2	3				5	1				6
Encephalitis										1	1
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	1	1				2					2
	6	8			1	15	3	2	1	1	22

The marked fall in infant mortality in this country during the last half century has been largely due to the decline of over 90 per cent. in the mortality of infants who had survived the first week of life.

compared with only a 43 per cent. decline in the first week infant deaths. First week mortality, which is closely related to pre-natal and intra-natal conditions, has followed a similar pattern to many still births and peri-natal mortality is the term now used for still births plus first week deaths, expressed as a rate per 1,000 live and still births. In 1960 the peri-natal deaths in Lancaster accounted for 81 per cent. of the total loss (42) of infant lives from the twenty-eight week of pregnancy to the end of the first year of life.

Peri-natal mortality shows a marked regional variation and may be regarded as a sensitive measure of the quality of obstetric care and the adequacy of the maternity services.

Morbidity—Weekly Rate of New Claims to Sickness Benefit

I am indebted to the Manager of the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the information below, showing the weekly number of new claims to sickness benefit made by the working population in the Lancaster area. These records cover Lunesdale and part of Lancaster Rural Districts as well as Lancaster City. In 1960 the peak period occurred in January and again in December. The accompanying graph shows that the trend of morbidity has followed a roughly similar pattern in each of the three years 1958, 1959 and 1960 apart from the peak periods of sickness caused by influenza or other respiratory infections.

It should be noted that the figures do not relate to the total amount of sickness in the working population, but merely indicate the incidence of new cases of sickness arising each week.

NO OF NEW CLAIMS PER WEEK — WORKING POPULATION, 1960

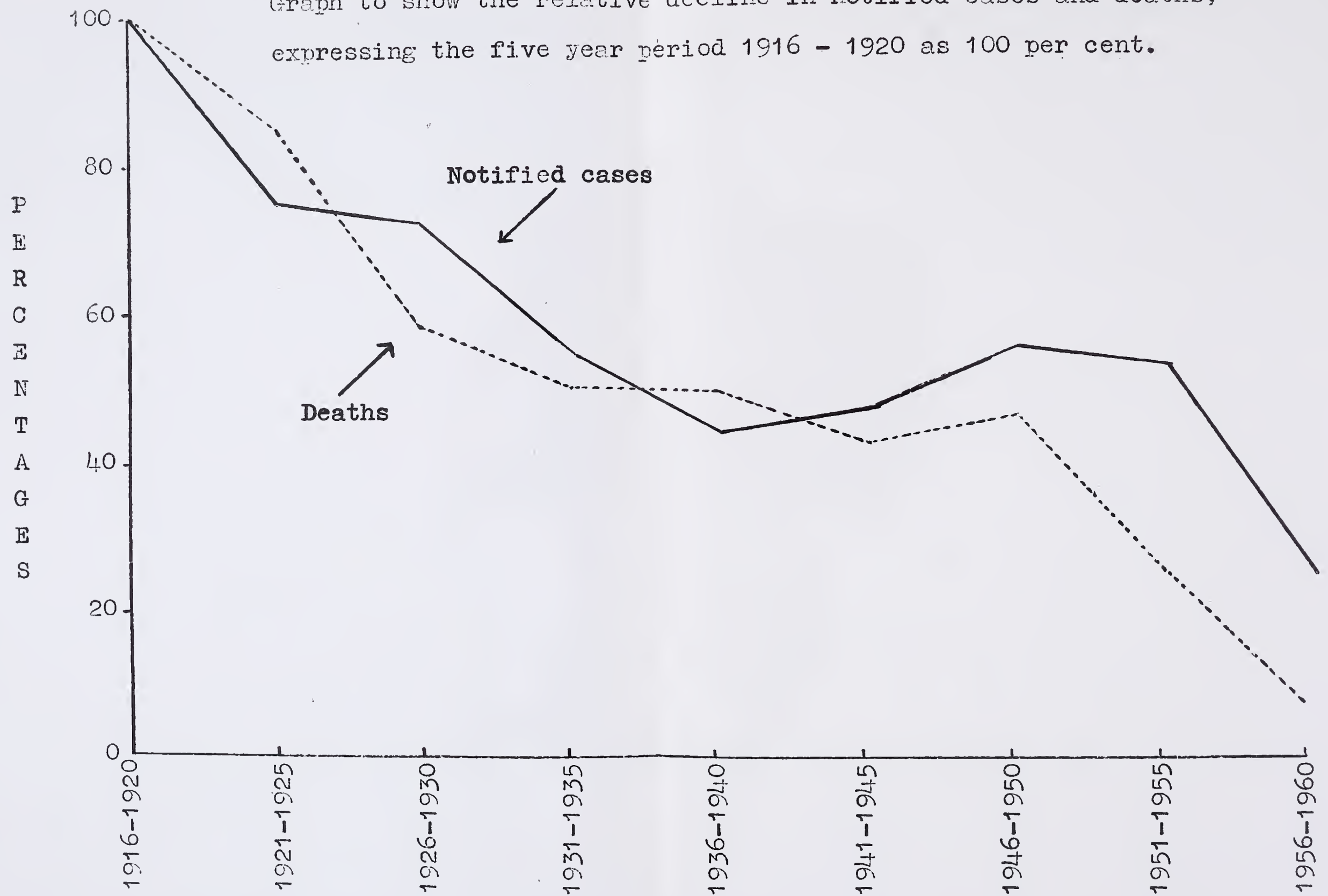
Jan.	5	...	196	Apl.	5	...	159	July	5	...	102	Oct.	4	...	154
„	12	...	188	„	12	...	177	„	12	...	104	„	11	...	160
„	19	...	207	„	19	...	82	„	19	...	116	„	18	...	157
„	26	...	221	„	26	...	129	„	26	...	127	„	25	...	171
Feb.	3	...	167	May	3	...	135	Aug.	2	...	73	Nov.	1	...	160
„	10	...	175	„	10	...	132	„	9	...	98	„	8	...	162
„	17	...	169	„	17	...	117	„	16	...	112	„	15	...	182
„	24	...	208	„	24	...	130	„	23	...	146	„	22	...	159
				„	31	...	105	„	30	...	124	„	29	...	188
Mar.	1	...	183	June	7	...	103	Sept.	6	...	132	Dec.	6	...	199
„	8	...	158	„	14	...	113	„	13	...	116	„	13	...	176
„	15	...	167	„	21	...	133	„	20	...	143	„	20	...	207
„	22	...	149	„	28	...	121	„	27	...	116	„	27	...	182
„	29	...	152												

SICKNESS BENEFIT — AVERAGE NO. OF NEW CLAIMS PER WEEK

1953	...	140
1954	...	150
1955	...	160
1956	...	148
1957	...	218
1958	...	151
1959	...	164
1960	...	149

R E S P I R A T O R Y T U B E R C U L O S I S

Graph to show the relative decline in notified cases and deaths,
expressing the five year period 1916 - 1920 as 100 per cent.



SECTION “ B ”

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The main work of the Public Health Department concerns the control of infectious diseases and environmental health and detailed reports on these services, which are directly controlled by the City Council, will be found in Section "C" and Section "D."

The present section is related to those health services which concern mainly the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. Although administered by statutory authorities other than the City Council, it is felt that some brief account of the nature and scope of these services will be of interest to the Health Committee and, indeed, to the general public.

Local Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946

Divisional Health Committee No. 2 of the Lancashire County Council are responsible for the day-to-day administration of the following health services, which are available to the citizens of Lancaster as well as to the inhabitants of the surrounding districts.

1. *Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children* including the provision of ante-natal clinics, post-natal care, dental care, child welfare centres and day nurseries, as well as special arrangements for premature babies and unmarried mothers.
2. *Domiciliary Midwifery.*
3. *Health Visiting.*
4. *Home Nursing.*
5. *Home Help Service*, including night and evening attendance.
6. *Immunisation and Vaccination*, existing schemes afford protection to children against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. More recently vaccination against poliomyelitis and tuberculosis has been made available to certain age groups.
7. *Ambulance Service.*
8. *Mental Health Service.* This provides supervision and after-care for two distinct classes, viz., those suffering from mental illness and those who are mentally handicapped. Mental Welfare Officers are responsible for the community care of such persons, working in close co-operation with general practitioners and consultant psychiatrists.

A Junior Training Centre has been established at Greaves House, Lancaster, for severely subnormal children as well as a creche for other children who may be physically as well as mentally handicapped.

9. *Prevention of Illness and Care and After-Care of Persons suffering from Illness*, including health education, convalescent care, prevention and after-care of tuberculosis, provision of nursing equipment and apparatus, after-care of persons discharged from hospital, a domiciliary laundry service, and a chiropody service for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers.

Welfare Services—National Assistance Act, 1948.

The following welfare services are also administered by the Divisional Health Committee:—

1. *Residential Accommodation*. For persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available to them, accommodation is provided in the following hostels—Dolphinlee, Laurels and Fair Elms, Lancaster; the Empress Hostel at Morecambe; Moor Platt and The Hermitage at Caton.
2. *Care of Aged Persons in their Own Homes*. The domiciliary services provided by the County Council have been expanded where necessary, so as to give adequate assistance, support and encouragement, in conjunction with local voluntary organisations, to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes.
3. *Handicapped Persons*. Registers are maintained for the blind, the partially sighted and the deaf for whom certain welfare services are made available through the agency of voluntary organisations. Other classes of handicapped persons, including cripples, epileptics and spastics, may after registration, be provided with occupational therapy, transport to social centres, holidays, chiropody treatment, etc.
4. *Homes for Disabled and/or Old Persons*. There are 7 homes of this nature in the division, all managed by voluntary organisations or by private individuals. These are registered and inspected regularly by the divisional medical staff.

School Health Service—Education Act, 1944

The school health service is controlled centrally by a committee of the County Council, and for the local administration of this service, the Divisional Medical Officer is responsible to the County Medical Officer of Health.

In addition to the routine medical and dental inspections of children carried out in the City schools, various clinics, some attended by visiting specialists, are provided for the correction or treatment of certain defects.

The admission of handicapped pupils to special schools is arranged through the County Medical Officer of Health. Medical supervision of children under the care of the Children's Department is also undertaken by the school medical officers. Details relating to local clinics are set out in the table overleaf:—

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES — LANCASTER CITY

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
I. ANTE-NATAL (1) Ashton Road (2) Ryelands House	— —	— —	— —	— —	2—4 p.m. (fortnightly) 9-30-11-30am (fortnightly)	— —
II. CHILD WELFARE (1) Ashton Road (2) Ryelands House (3) Cong. Church, Hala Estate (4) 11 Patterdale Road, Ridge Estate (5) Marsh Infant School	— 2—4 p.m. 2—4 p.m. — —	— — — — —	2—4 p.m. — — 2—4 p.m. 2—4 p.m.	2—4 p.m. — — — —	— 2—4 p.m. — — —	— — — — —
III. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION (1) Ashton Road (2) Ryelands House (3) 11 Patterdale Road, Ridge Estate	Arranged as required — usually fortnightly					
IV. MINOR AILMENTS (1) Ashton Road (2) Ryelands House	a.m. 9—10-30 9—10-30	a.m. 9—10-30 —	a.m. 9—10-30 9—10-30	a.m. 9—10-30 —	a.m. 9—10-30 9—10-30	— —
V. INSPECTION CLINIC (1) Ashton Road (2) Ryelands House	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	a.m. 9-30-11- 9-30-11-
VI. OPHTHALMIC Ashton Road	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	First & th Saturdays month
VII. ORTHOPAEDIC Ashton Road	— —	By appointm't	— —	— —	— —	
VIII. CHIROPODY Ashton Road	— —	— —	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon	— —	— —	— —
IX. SPEECH THERAPY (2) Ryelands House	— —	9-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m.	— —	— —	— —
X. DENTAL Ashton Road	Monday to Friday, 9-30 a.m. — 4 p.m. daily by arrangement					

Laboratory Facilities

The bacteriological examinations of milk, water, ice cream and foodstuffs, as well as of specimens of faeces, blood, nose and throat swabs, etc. from individual patients is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Preston and I am indebted to Dr. Robertson, its Director, for much helpful advice in connection with epidemiological investigations.

The chemical analysis of water, as well as of milk and foodstuffs taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is performed by the County Analyst, Dr. Walker, whose willing co-operation is also appreciated.

Nursing Homes

The following nursing homes in Lancaster and district are registered with the County Council under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Westhaven Nursing Home, 2/3, Laurel Bank, Lancaster.

Beds: 10 medical.

Caton Green Nursing Home, Caton Green, nr. Lancaster.

Beds: 29 medical, 5 surgical.

Co-ordination of Health Services

The structure of the National Health Service, with responsibilities shared by separate authorities, renders it essential that there should be effective arrangements for securing integration. Locally this is ensured by cross representation on committees and by liaison between officers of the different services. Co-ordination of the school health service, the other health services of the County Council and the health services administered by the City Council, is facilitated by reason of the fact that your Medical Officer of Health acts also as Divisional Medical Officer and School Medical Officer. Co-operation with local general practitioners is secured by frequent exchange of information in relation to infectious diseases, housing, domiciliary nursing services, welfare of aged and handicapped persons, etc. There is close liaison also with all local hospitals and I am grateful to the administrative, medical, and nursing staffs for much useful information supplied in connection with the after-care of discharged patients. Every effort is made also to co-operate with the numerous voluntary organisations, which play such a useful part in filling the gaps still apparent in the National Health Service.

SECTION “ C ”

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Following upon the record figure of 1,034 notifications of infectious diseases received in 1959, the number of cases notified by general practitioners in 1960 decreased markedly to 235.

Detailed figures relating to the various diseases will be found on page 29, but the following summary shows the comparative incidence of the principal infectious diseases over the past seven years.

	Average of 5 years 1954-1958	1959	1960
Scarlet Fever	28	81	27
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	87	12	41
Measles	258	862	16
Pneumonia	23	25	14
Tuberculosis	38	17	24
Poliomyelitis	3	1	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
Dysentery	70	25	107
Food Poisoning	8	—	3
Other Diseases	9	11	3
TOTAL	524	1,034	235

Measles

Only 16 cases of measles were notified in 1960, following the record figure of 862 in the previous year. Although this common disease of childhood continues to manifest periodic exacerbations, and the overall incidence of the disease remains high, its fatality rate has greatly decreased over the past twenty years, owing to improved methods of treating the secondary infections which so often complicate the course of measles.

Whooping Cough

Forty-one cases of whooping cough were notified in 1960 compared with 12 in the previous year and an average of 87 for the years 1954 — 1958. There are indications that this disease is becoming less common and milder with the increased acceptance of whooping cough vaccination. The average incidence between 1950 and 1954 was 166 cases per annum.

Diphtheria

The last case of diphtheria in Lancaster occurred in 1948 but small outbreaks of this disease continue to occur in some parts of the country. Diphtheria is not likely to be eliminated completely until at least 75 per cent. of babies are immunised before their first birthdays. We are still some way off that objective locally.

Immunisation is a free service available either from the family doctor, through school clinics, or at child welfare centres.

Under the immunisation scheme facilities are provided for protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, whereby inoculations may be given against diphtheria or whooping cough separately, or together, or in further combination with protection against tetanus. The following table shows the number of Lancaster children immunised during 1956-1960 against each of the three diseases.

LANCASTER CITY—IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT
1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960

Number of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation										Number of individuals who were given a re-inforcement injection		
	Diphtheria			Whooping Cough			Tetanus			Diph-theria	Wh'p'g Cough	Tetanus
Age Groups	0—4	5—14	Total	0—4	5—14	Total	0—4	5—14	Total	All ages	All ages	All ages
1956	430	32	462	408	3	411	101	—	101	968	9	6
1957	445	36	481	423	4	427	330	4	334	752	9	5
1958	642	47	689	633	14	647	591	12	603	1,059	13	10
1959	682	22	704	679	13	692	662	13	675	821	20	18
1960	617	42	659	610	20	630	614	28	642	1,041	61	100

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of poliomyelitis in 1960.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis commenced in the latter half of 1956 and the following table shows the number of Lancaster children and adults up to the age of 40 who have been vaccinated during the last 2 years.

Number of Persons who have completed Primary Vaccination (2 doses)

		0-15 yrs.	15-40 yrs.	Over 40 yrs.	Total
1958	...	3,194	386	—	3,580
1959	...	2,172	3,075	—	5,247
1960	...	644	929	42	1,615

Number of Persons who have completed Primary and Reinforcement Vaccination (3 doses)

		0-15 yrs.	15-40 yrs.	Over 40 yrs.	Total
1958	...	—	—	—	—
1959	...	4,242	706	—	4,948
1960	...	2,616	3,047	13	5,676

Dysentery

This particular bowel infection is difficult to differentiate clinically from other forms of diarrhoea, and it is doubtful whether the cases notified to the Public Health Department do, in fact, represent its true incidence, especially as many cases occur in which symptoms are slight or short lived. In adults the disease is often more of a nuisance than a danger.

During the year 107 cases were notified compared with 25 in 1959 and an average of 70 over the previous five years. Normally, of the total cases, a greater proportion occur in mental hospitals but in 1960 the opposite was the case.

Food Poisoning

In 1960 three cases of food poisoning were notified; in 1959 there were none.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING 1960

DISEASE	AGE PERIOD—YEARS												Cases Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—	65— & over	Age unknown	Total	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	3	2	5	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	4	3	2	2	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	16	—
Whooping Cough	6	3	7	5	4	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	3	3	—	14	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
” ” Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis-Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
” ” Post Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	14	13	11	8	27	6	9	10	2	3	—	107	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
Malaria (contracted in England and Wales)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria (contracted abroad)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—
Total	16	20	25	20	19	60	12	9	15	8	7	—	211	—

Tuberculosis

The number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified in 1960 was 24, 4 more than in the previous year. Over the preceding 10 years notified cases averaged 39 per annum and in 1915, when records were first started in the City, the annual incidence was about 120.

There were 3 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1960, as against none in 1959.

For all forms of tuberculosis, therefore, new cases notified totalled 24, against 17 in the previous year and an average annual incidence of 45 for the period 1950-1959.

Comparative figures are given below.

Year	New Cases Notified		
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Total
1960	21	3	24
1959	17	—	17
1958	17	2	19
1957	34	6	40
1956	35	2	37
1955	43	9	52
1954	33	8	41
1953	58	6	64
1952	48	6	54
1951	57	12	69
1950	46	9	55
Total	388	60	448
Av'ge 10 yrs. 1950-1959	38.8	6.0	44.8

The following table gives a summary of the known cases of tuberculosis in the City at 31st December, 1960.

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory		160	92	252
Non-respiratory	...	15	9	24
		175	101	276

Mortality from Tuberculosis

The table below shows the number of deaths registered together with the corresponding death rates during 1960 and the preceding decennial period.

Year	Respiratory Tuberculosis		Non-respiratory Tuberculosis		All forms	
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
1960	4	0.08	—	—	4	0.08
1959	9	0.18	—	—	9	0.18
1958	2	0.04	—	—	2	0.04
1957	10	0.20	2	0.04	12	0.24
1956	6	0.12	—	—	6	0.12
1955	20	0.40	1	0.02	21	0.42
1954	8	0.16	2	0.04	10	0.20
1953	7	0.14	2	0.04	9	0.18
1952	7	0.14	1	0.02	8	0.16
1951	19	0.37	1	0.02	20	0.39
1950	23	0.44	3	0.06	26	0.50
Average of 10 years 1950-59	11.1	0.22	1.2	0.02	12.3	0.24

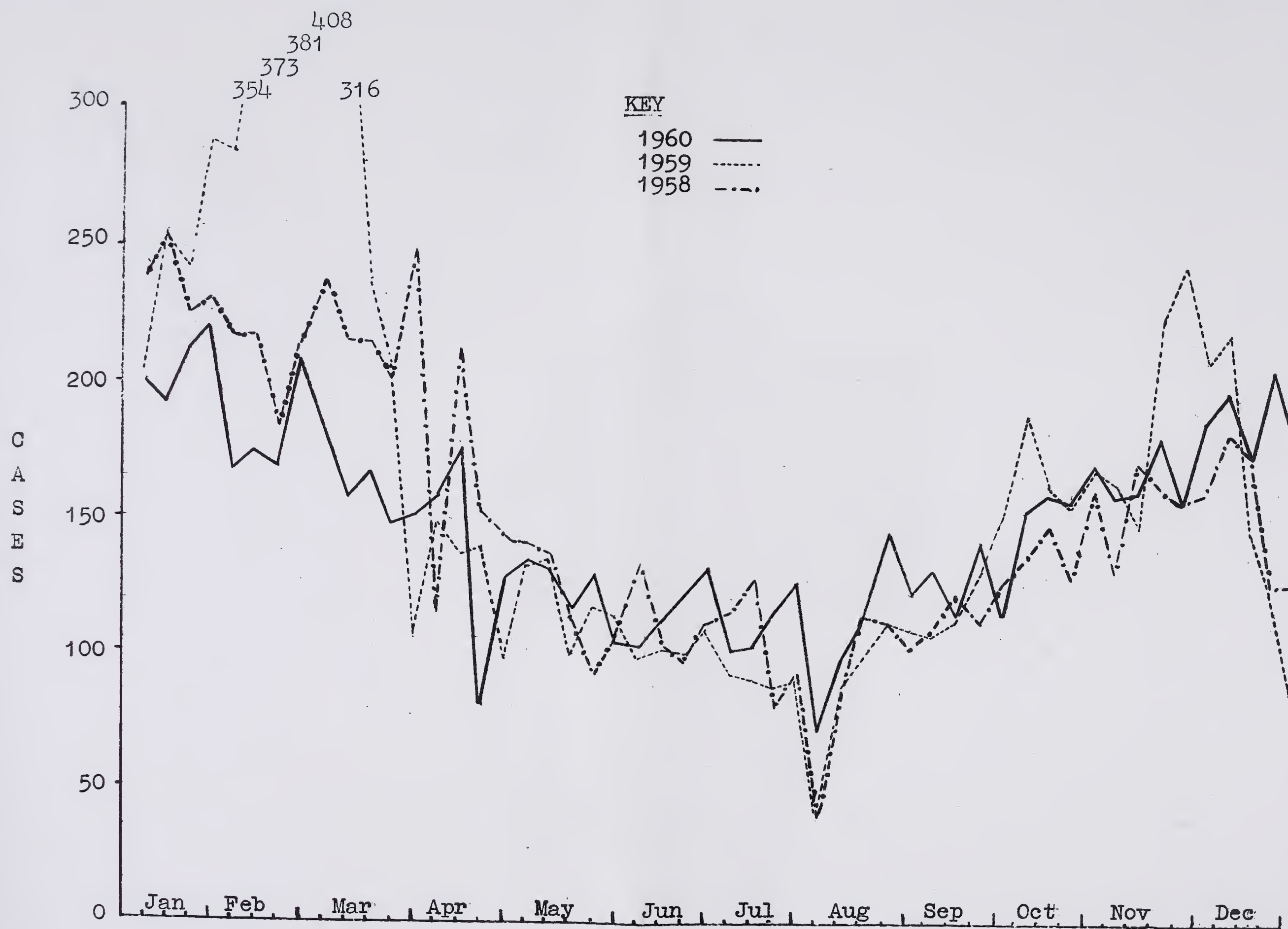
In 1960 there were 4 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis and none from other forms of the disease, compared with 9 and none respectively in the previous year.

The graph overleaf shows, for respiratory tuberculosis, the decline in the number of cases notified and in the number of deaths relative to the five year period 1916-1920.

Some experts have forecast that tuberculosis may be eradicated within the next two or three decades. Certainly the disease can, with the aid of modern drugs and methods of treatment, be regarded much more as a curable condition but, possibly largely because of this, the fall in the notification rate or incidence continues to lag behind the fall in the death rate. Despite the fact that increasing attention is now being given to the discovery of early cases by mass miniature radiography, tuberculin testing, etc., there are many people in the community, especially elderly people, whose disease has not been detected and who continue to spread the infection. In 1959 24 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis in the Administrative County escaped statutory notification as

tuberculosis during life. Tuberculosis must therefore continue to be regarded as an important communicable disease and the old established measures directed to its prevention and control must still be pursued as vigorously as newer measures such as vaccination and mass radiography.

During the year, the Chest Physician carried out B.C.G. vaccination on 94 infants and children in Lancaster, who were at risk from close contact with infectious cases. In addition, school medical officers vaccinated 830 schoolchildren and students, after Mantoux tests had been carried out.



WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS - WORKING POPULATION. LANCASTER AREA.

SECTION " D "

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY

Annual Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F. SHAW, D.P.A., F.R.S.H.

CITY OF LANCASTER—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Under the Direction of the Chief Public Health Inspector

HOUSING	RATS AND MICE	MILK AND DAIRIES	GENERAL SANITATION
INSPECTION OF HOUSES Preparation of reports on general housing conditions in the city.	Destruction and infestation prevention.	Supervision of distribution of milk. Inspection of dairies.	Investigation into complaints. Abatement of nuisances.
REPAIR OF HOUSES Preparation of specifications and schedules of costs.	INSECT, ETC., PESTS	SAMPLING OF MILK FOR: Adulteration. Keeping quality.	Water supplies (purity and sufficiency of).
Supervision of works.	Destruction and control.	Tubercle bacilli. Brucella Abortus.	Purity of swimming bath water.
Execution of works in default of owners.	UPHOLSTERY, ETC., FILLINGS	PRE-LICENSING INSPECTION OF: Pasteurising plants.	Inspection of camping sites. Drainage.
CLEARANCE, ETC. OF UNFIT HOUSES	Supervision of premises where upholstery fillings are made or stored or used.	Sterilising plants.	Removals of accumulations of waste and offensive matter.
Indication of areas needing re-planning and re-development.	Sampling such fillings for examination as to cleanliness.	Bottling establishments.	RIVERS AND WATERCOURSES
Clearance of the buildings from such areas.		Routine inspection of plants and premises.	Investigation into pollution.
Demolition of single houses not included in areas.	FOOD AND DRUGS	INSPECTION OF OTHER PREMISES, e.g.:	SEWAGE DISPOSAL
Closure of dwelling which it is not practicable to demolish.	EXAMINATION AND SAMPLING	Factories.	Sewage disposal from isolated buildings not connected to the town's sewerage system.
VALUATION OF HOUSES		Building and civil engineering sites. Workshops. Shops. Offices.	
Valuation of houses to ascertain whether they are capable of repair at reasonable cost, etc.	EXAMINATION OF:	Places of entertainment.	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
Estimation of future life of houses.	Meat at the time of slaughter.	Offensive Trade premises.	Investigations into causes of spread. Disinfection of premises and articles.
OVERCROWDING	Meat in butchers' shops, etc.	Schools.	
Ascertainment and abatement of overcrowding.	Food of all kinds in shops, stores, warehouses, etc.		FOOD-BORNE INFECTIONS
COMMON LODGING HOUSES	Supervision of the disposal of food condemned as unfit.	NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT	Investigations into causes. Collection of specimens for exam.
Inspection and registration.	SAMPLING OF:	Burial of the Dead.	
HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS	Food and drugs for analysis.	Arrangement for care of people living alone under insanitary conditions.	PET ANIMALS
Inspection and supervision.	Foods for bacteriological exam.		Inspection of pet animal shops.
REHOUSING	HYGIENE OF FOOD PREMISES	ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION	PORT HEALTH
Investigation into special housing needs which call for priority.	Inspection of all premises used for the preparation, storage, handling and sale fo food.	Inspection of boiler, etc., plants.	Inspection of crew's accommodation.
Removals in connection with rehousing.	Advice on layout, design and construction of food premises.	Observation of smoke from chimneys.	Ship drinking water supplies.
Fumigation of household effects with HCN when necessary.	Advice on equipment.	Investigations generally into atmospheric pollution.	Rat and vermin destruction.
			Enquiries re infectious diseases and sickness amongst crews.
			Supervision of shellfish layings and collection grounds.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Public Health Department,
Thurnham Street,
Lancaster.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to present to you my Report for 1960. Good progress was made during the year in our slum clearance programme. The programme is well ahead of schedule. In the five years, 1956-1960, 487 unfit dwellings were dealt with instead of the 238 estimated in 1955. At the end of 1960, however, out of the original 478 dwellings included in the eight-year programme, only 69 had not been made the subject of Orders, but 78 dwellings not originally included in the programme had been demolished or closed.

Good progress was also made with the provision of new houses and it would seem from information gained from the 1961 census and other sources that the general shortage of housing in Lancaster has now been met, and the work facing the Council in the future is that of raising the general quality of housing in the City. The assessment of the need for further house building is discussed on page 42. A greater drive towards the improvement and repair of the older houses is needed.

The average price of new privately built houses rose by approximately 7 per cent. during 1960. If the increase continues at the present rate, it might result in a slackening of demand for new houses. A new Housing Bill laid before Parliament at the end of 1960 makes sweeping proposals. One of these affects the payment of subsidies to Local Authorities. Another proposal is to give Local Authorities greater powers to deal with houses which are let off in rooms. These latter powers are urgently required because some of the worst housing conditions are to be found in houses in multi-occupation.

During 1960, the Council made its first Smoke Control Order and this will become operative in November, 1961.

Although building of the new shops on the perimeter of the Market Hall was commenced during the year, no progress has been made in raising the standards in which food is handled in the Market Hall itself.

I sincerely acknowledge the loyal support and co-operation of the whole Department.

I am,

yours truly,

F. SHAW,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

WORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

The following tables show the total number of premises visited during the year, the defects or nuisances found and abated, the number of notices served, and the types of inspections and visits made, excluding housing.

Statistical and other information concerning housing conditions is given on pages 41 to 47.

Public Health Inspections during 1960

No. of premises visited 11,975. Defects or nuisances—No. discovered, 248; No. abated 182. No. of notices served—Informal, 606 Statutory, 83; Legal proceedings, Nil.

Types of Inspections and Visits other than Housing

Atmospheric pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	626
Rodent infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Miscellaneous Public Health inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,403
Offensive trade premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Butchers' shops and stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Fish fryers' premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Other food premises, general	...	...	...	...	...	...	563
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	541
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Shops (Shops Act)	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Theatres, cinemas, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Snack bars, soda fountains, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Combustion plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Food vans and Milk vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
School Meals Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pest Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	474
Smoke Control Area Inspections (Dwellings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Smoke Control Area Inspections (Other Premises)	...	...	...	...	...	...	633
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Food Poisoning or Enteric Diseases Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	45

Complaints Received

<i>Nature of Complaint</i>							<i>Number</i>
Unsatisfactory housing conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Defective water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Burst water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dirty premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Blocked street gullies	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Insect pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Foul and obnoxious odours	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	70

Nuisances Abated Following Action by the Public Health Inspectors

Drainage, Sanitary Accommodation, etc.

Drains cleared from obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Public sewers cleared from obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Drains re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sewers re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Soil pipes, waste pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Water Closets

Additional w.c.s provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. compartments re-built or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
W.C. basins renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
W.C. cisterns renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Various

Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Insanitary receptacles replaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Shops (Shops Act, 1950 Section 38)

There are in the City about 900 shop premises of all descriptions. Many of them are one-man businesses. Thirty-six of those where assistants are employed were inspected during the course of the year.

Camping Sites (other than military)

Although no camping sites were licensed during the year the inspectors made 16 visits to sites which were either used for periods less than 42 consecutive days or were in use illegally. Most were in connection with unauthorised use of corporation land.

Steps Towards Cleaner Air and Administration of Clean Air Act, 1956

In November, 1960, the City Council made its first Smoke Control Order. This is to apply to an area of 32.8 acres in the centre of the City and become operative on the 1st November, 1961.

Within the area are 515 commercial premises, 89 industrial premises, 107 dwellings and 35 other premises. The area was chosen for Lancaster's first Smoke Control Order because it is the most heavily polluted district in the City. Over the last five years the yearly average of soot deposited per square mile in this area has been something like 141 tons.

In December, 1960, the City Council received an invitation from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to take part in a national survey of air pollution so as to obtain an accurate picture of the changing conditions of air pollution in the country as a whole. The City Council accepted the invitation and we hope to be able to install the additional instruments and begin recording towards the end of 1961.

The measures taken during the year were:—

- (a) The observation of factory chimneys;
- (b) inspection of combustion plants for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of smoke nuisances and to give advice; and subsequent visits;
- (c) the measurement of the degree of atmospheric pollution in the City.

(a) Observations

During the year your Public Health Inspectors made 170 observations of factory, etc., chimneys. The total time spent on these observations was 76 hours 56 minutes. Of this time the periods during which the various shades of smoke were emitted are shown in the following tables.

*Length of time, in minutes, during observations
when smoke was emitted from chimneys*

RINGELMAN SHADE NUMBERS					
0	0—1	1 + —2 Light	2 + —3 + Dark	4—4 + Black	Total
2,103	2,073	297	127	16	4,616

The number of smoke nuisances recorded and action taken were as follows :—

Nuisances Recorded	Verbal Warnings given	Written Notices sent
5	3	2

(b) **Inspections and Visits**

Twenty-three routine inspections of combustion plants were made during the year.

(c) **Measurement of Air Pollution**

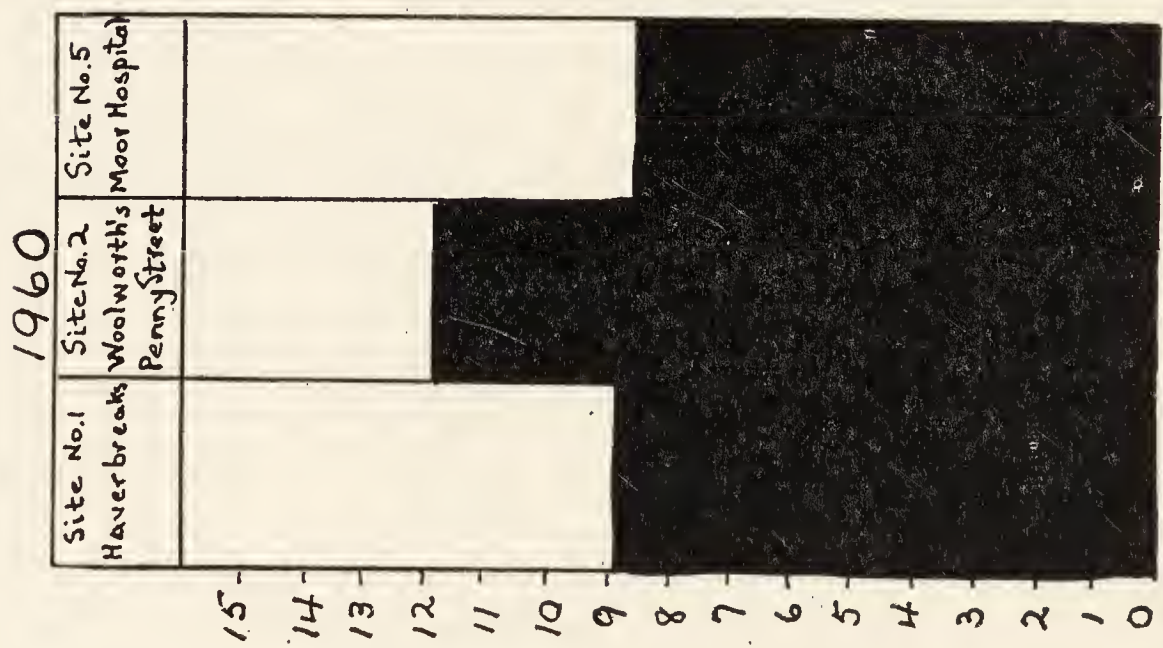
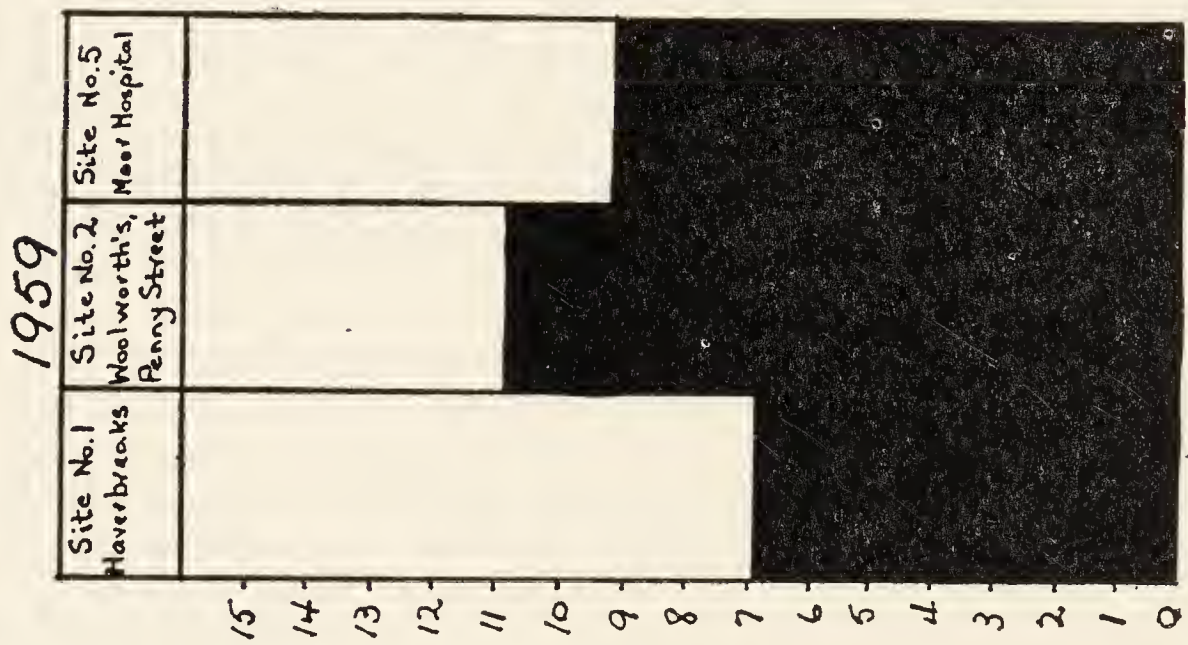
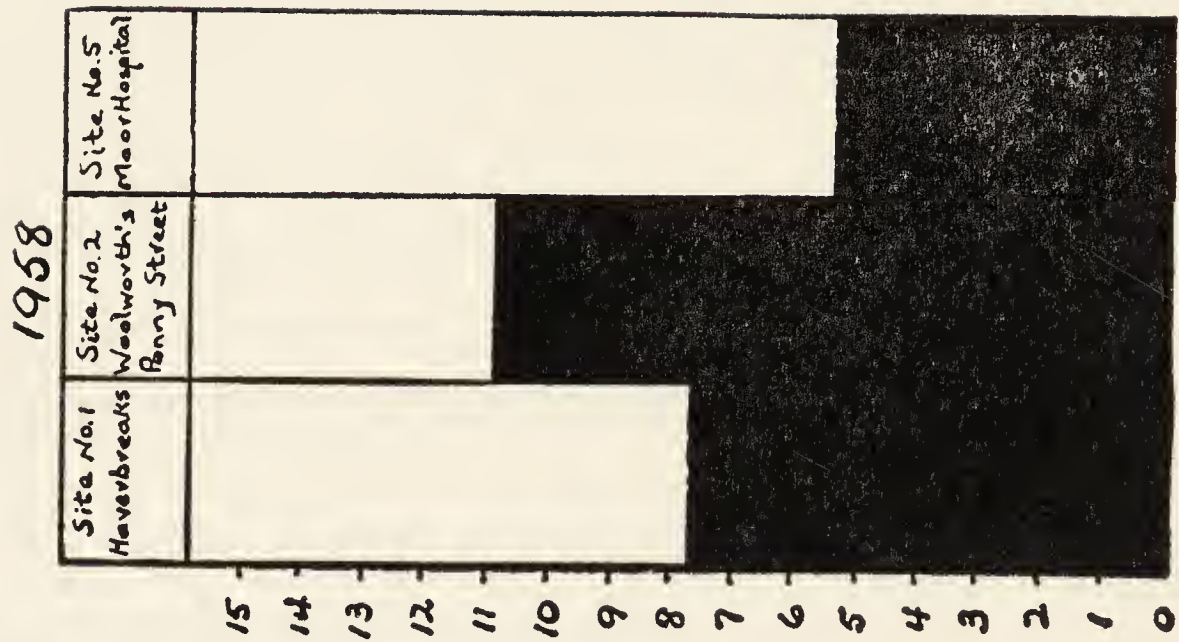
During 1960 the comparative amount of ash, grit and other solid particles deposited in the City from smoke emitted from chimneys was measured as in previous years.

The estimated matter deposited during 1960 calculated in tons per square mile per month from the standard deposit guages, and the amount of sulphur dioxide in parts per 100 million parts of air, as calculated from the volumetric instruments attached to the smoke filter are given in Table 1 below. Table 2 gives the comparative average monthly deposit of soot during 1958-1960.

TABLE I.

Month	TOTAL DEPOSITED MATTER (SOOT) Tons per square mile			SULPHUR DIOXIDE parts per 100 mill. parts of air Monthly Averages	
	Site No. 1 Haverbreaks	Site No. 2 Woolworths Penny Street	Site No. 5 Moor Hospital	Public Health Offices	Museum
January	7.87	10.54	5.38	3.8	9.5
February	7.09	13.27	6.12	2.9	9.2
March	4.08	5.95	4.45	2.5	5.8
April	8.07	12.80	8.40	2.3	4.7
May	8.44	11.01	11.97	1.5	3.6
June	4.56	6.11	4.49	1.2	2.5
July	9.93	13.38	10.02	1.9	2.6
August	7.02	10.40	6.87	2.9	3.1
September	11.28	10.06	11.19	4.2	4.7
October	5.37	8.41	5.51	6.1	7.7
November	23.50	26.24	14.86	9.3	8.8
December	9.59	14.90	8.74	*	11.2

* Recording meter out of action.



Offensive Trades

Number of premises—4

Types of offensive trades:—

Fellmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rag and Bone Dealer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

All the offensive trades in the City were, generally speaking, carried on during the year without serious nuisance in spite of difficulties due to obsolete buildings.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Rack Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928

No. of premises in the district in which filling materials are manufactured, used or sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Slum Clearance and Rehousing During 1960

During 1960 slum clearance continued at a slightly higher rate than the average for the previous four years. Eighty-seven unfit houses were dealt with and 278 persons were rehoused. The present slum clearance programme commenced in January, 1956, envisaged the demolition or closure of 238 dwellings by the end of 1960, and a further 240 dwellings by the end of 1963. This programme was outlined in proposals made by the City Council and approved by the Minister in 1955 following the housing survey.

In the five years (1956-1960) 487 unfit dwellings were dealt with instead of the 238 anticipated, but the former number includes 78 dwellings not included in the original programme and, therefore, at the end of 1960, Orders remained to be made with respect to 69 dwellings included in the 1956-1960 programme.

When a detailed inspection of houses in proposed clearance areas was made, additional unfit houses were discovered and this accounts for the increase in the number of houses dealt with.

The City Council's slum clearance programme is well ahead of schedule in spite of difficulties experienced in recruiting Public Health Inspectors to fill vacancies in the establishment.

Future Programme

The houses assessed as having a very limited further life in previous surveys will be re-inspected as soon as circumstances permit and a further clearance programme prepared.

Improvement of Houses

Only 12 houses were improved with the aid of discretionary grants during 1960, as against 17 in 1959. In the second half of the year, however, when the standard grant scheme became operative, 72 further dwellings were improved under the provisions of this simpler scheme provided for in the 1959 Act.

There are many houses in the City which, although structurally sound, are outmoded, and the City Council need a scheme to promote the improvement of whole areas of these houses.

Repair of Houses

There is still fairly widespread disrepair in the older type of tenanted house. Little progress however, has been possible in this field because of the unfilled vacancies for Public Health Inspectors.

Overcrowding

The amount of statutory overcrowding in the City remains small. At the end of 1960 there were only two recorded cases.

Provision of New Houses

The total number of new dwellings completed in Lancaster during 1960 was 224. This was 94 fewer (92 Council and 2 private houses) than in 1959. Private building accounted for 82 of the new houses and local authority building 142. At the end of 1960, 130 dwellings were in course of construction by the Council and 37 houses by private builders. The average price of new privately built houses in the North Western region of the country rose by approximately 7 per cent. during 1960. The national average price of a Council house built in 1960 was about 6½ per cent. higher than it was in 1959, but a high proportion of local authority tenders approved in 1960 were on a fixed price basis and, therefore, did not reflect wage or price increases during the time of the contract.

The pressure of demand for houses to own continued. In Lancaster, however, the demand is predominantly for houses priced at less than £2,300. The demand for house ownership and in particular for a new house does not by itself indicate a serious shortage of houses in the City. What it does reflect is the post-war rise in living standards and dissatisfaction with the older, ill equipped house.

The standard and size of the houses built in 1960 did not, generally, show any significant change, but a Sub Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee is at present examining standards for new houses, and will probably make recommendations for both increasing the size and improving quality.

Assessment of need for further House Building

In assessing whether there is a need for further house building at present time in Lancaster, it is necessary to consider not only local authority proposals but also what private builders are doing. The preliminary report on the census carried out on the 23rd April, 1961, states that on that day Lancaster had 14,712 private households and 14,961 structurally separate private dwellings. This latter figure includes structurally separate private dwellings which were vacant at the time of the census, but does not include dwellings in course of construction and not completed. From this information it would seem that on the 23rd April, 1961, Lancaster had a surplus of 249 structurally separate dwellings, and as over 60 houses were in course of construction at that time, the completion of these would bring the surplus to just over 300. The Housing Manager, however, has informed me that at the time of the census his list of applicants showed that over 500 households in Lancaster were living in rooms. It would seem to me, therefore, that the preliminary census figure in regard to the number of structurally separate private dwellings in Lancaster is in error. It is more than probable that dwelling units which were not structurally separate private dwellings were shown in the enumerators' returns as such.

At the end of 1960, according to the rate books, Lancaster had 14,304 **inhabited** dwellings and at that time 167 dwellings were in course of construction. This means that if the houses in course of construction are counted as having been completed, and vacant houses are ignored, at the time of the census the City would have had something like 14,471 structurally separate private dwellings to house 14,712 households, which means there was probably a gross shortage of 241 dwellings at that time. We do not know how many habitable dwellings were vacant at the 31st December, 1960, nor will we know until the full census report is published how many were vacant on the census day. When the number of vacant dwellings is known, the gross shortage may only be in the region of 200. Even if there were, however, as many structurally separate private dwellings available for occupation as there were households, a minority of households, for several reasons, would still be living in rooms.

My own assessment is that where there is no housing shortage, these people probably amount to between 1-3 per cent. of the population, and in the case of Lancaster to about 300 households, which is less than 2 per cent. of the City's population. It would seem, therefore, that at the present time the supply of houses of all types and conditions in the City about equals the present need. There are, however, 69 dwellings included in the 1955 slum clearance programme which have not yet been included in formal clearance proposals. On the other hand, planning approval has been given for the private development of land to accommodate approximately 370 dwellings.

It seems, therefore, that the housing shortage in Lancaster has, generally speaking, been met. There remains the problem of raising the quality of housing in the City. This calls for the improvement of large

areas of houses as already referred to, and consideration may, in future years, have to be given to the voluntary clearance of areas of property which, although not unfit, are substandard. Private builders and investors may like to examine the possibility of redevelopment schemes of this nature because the land available for building must become scarcer.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the City.

Houses in Multi-occupation

In spite of the considerably improved housing situation in Lancaster, there are still several hundreds of families living in rooms. The houses in multi-occupation are generally the older, decaying obsolete type in districts once desirable residential areas. Conditions in these houses are often very bad indeed and present legal powers are weak. The Government has, however, laid before Parliament proposals strengthening the law in this respect.

Tents, Vans, Sheds etc.

There are no tents, vans, or other similar erection used at present for human habitation in the City.

Underground Rooms

There are a few basement rooms used for living purposes in Lancaster, but before they can be effectively dealt with by your Public Health Inspectors, new Regulations will have to be made. It is hoped that it will be possible to bring new Regulations into force during 1961 or 1962.

HOUSING—STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Houses without Internal Piped Supply of Water, etc.

(a) Number of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(b) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

1. Total number of dwellings inspected	...	...	...	406
2. Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	719
3. Number of houses inspected found to be unfit but capable of repair at reasonable cost	...	...	...	41
4. Number of houses inspected and found not to be unfit but requiring repairs enforceable under the Public Health Act.	...	...	...	44

5.	Number of houses inspected which were found to be unfit but were not capable of being made fit at reasonable cost	7
6.	Number of houses inspected which called for no further action	314
7.	Total number of unfit houses existing at end of 1960 ...	184

Notices Served

8.	Formal notices under the Housing Acts requiring repairs to render houses fit for human habitation	18
9.	Formal notices requiring repairs, etc., under the Public Health Act	13
10.	Informal notices requiring repairs to houses	70
11.	Intimations to owners concerning lack of information in rent books	—

Result of Action

	<i>After Informal Notice</i>	<i>After Formal Notice</i>
Repair of Houses		
12. Houses made fit following the service of Housing Act notices	20	12
13. Houses in which defects were remedied after the service of notices under the Public Health Act	13	3

Demolition and Closure of Dwellings

14.	Unfit houses demolished during the year	91
	Number of families rehoused from houses in confirmed Slum Clearance Schemes	77
	Number of persons rehoused from houses in confirmed Slum Clearance Schemes	233
15.	Houses closed during the year	13
	Number of persons rehoused from these houses	40
16.	Dwellings, which were parts of buildings, closed	2
	Number of persons rehoused from these dwellings	5

Repairs to Dwellings

Roofs repaired or stripped and renewed	...	...	...	38
External walls re-built and re-pointed	...	...	...	23
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	27
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	51
Chimney stacks re-built	...	...	...	4
Yards, passages, pavements repaired or renewed	...	...	...	6
Ceilings re-plastered or repaired	...	...	...	17
Internal walls re-plastered or repaired	...	...	...	55
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	82
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	16
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	17
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	5
Sinks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	8
Repairs to water supply systems	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	42
Staircases repaired or renewed	...	...	...	1

Houses Improved with the Help of Financial Grants

Discretionary Grants

Total number of schemes submitted to the Council	...	...	12
Number of dwellings affected by the schemes	...	...	12
Number of schemes completed by the end of the year	...	...	12
Additional dwellings provided	...	...	2

Standard Grants

Applications submitted to local authority	...	...	...	79
Applications approved by local authority	...	...	...	79
Work completed	...	...	...	72

New Dwellings Erected During the Year

	Houses	Flats
By the City Council	21	121
By private persons	82	—
Total	103	121

Overcrowding

Housing Act, 1936 Part IV

At 31st December, 1960, 2 families in the City were overcrowded. This is 2 less than there were at the end of 1959.

During the year 12 cases of overcrowding were abated.

The ways in which the overcrowding was abated are shown in the table overleaf.

Abatement of Overcrowding during 1960

1.	Cases rehoused by the City Council	...	...	...	3
2.	Cases abated following warnings given by the Health Department	...	...	...	8
3.	Cases abated following legal proceedings	...	...	...	—
4.	Cases abated either by voluntary action on the part of the families concerned or by changed circumstances, e.g., a death in the family or a member leaving home for reasons of work	...	...	...	1
Total cases abated...					<u>12</u>

Overcrowding Position during 1960

1.	Cases remaining at 31-12-59	...	...	...	4
2.	Number of new cases reported during 1960	...	...	...	10
3.	(a) Number of cases abated during 1960	...	...	...	12
	(b) Number of persons concerned in (a) above	...	...	...	91
4.	Number of cases of overcrowding in Council houses which were abated during the year	...	...	...	—
5.	(a) Number of dwellings which remained overcrowded at the end of 1960	...	...	...	2
	(b) Number of families dwelling in these houses	...	...	...	2
	(c) Number of persons dwelling in these houses	...	...	...	11

There were no cases during the year in which houses became again overcrowded after the Council had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.

SANITARY CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS

Routine inspections of all the schools situated in the City were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

Information concerning the present sanitary, drinking, and washing arrangements, etc., in the schools is given in Table I below, and the improvements made during 1960 is given in Table II.

TABLE I

Total number of schools in the City	...	...	...	39
Number with fresh water closets only	...	...	...	39
Number with trough closets	...	...	...	—
Number with unsatisfactory yard surfaces	...	...	...	2
Number with inadequate washing facilities	...	...	...	22
Number with inadequate drinking facilities	...	...	...	—

TABLE II

- ST. ANNE'S PRIMARY—Gas water boiler provided in kitchen.
 SKERTON BOYS' SECONDARY MODERN—Additional sanitary, etc., accommodation provided. 16 ft. 0 ins. urinal slab, 3 W.C's. 11 WH.B's. with H. & C.
 SKERTON GIRLS' SECONDARY MODERN—10 W.C's., 10 WH.B's. with H. & C., 2 Drinking Fountains.
 NEWTON COUNTY PRIMARY—Gas water heater provided in kitchen.
 ST. JOSEPH'S PRIMARY—Hot water to WH.B's., 2 W.C's. replaced, Gas boiler in kitchen.
 ST. THOMAS' GIRLS' SECONDARY MODERN—2 new classrooms constructed.
 DALLAS ROAD SECONDARY MODERN—Hot water provided to WH.B's.
 DALLAS ROAD JUNIOR & INFANTS—Hot water provided to WH.B's.
 STOREY INST. TECH. COLLEGE—First floor kitchen re-equipped.
 BOWERHAM JUNIOR—Hot water to girls' WH.B's. Doors provided to sanitary accommodation blocks.
 BOWERHAM INFANTS—New sink and hot water supply in kitchen.
 GREAVES PARK NURSERY—Re-arrangement of kitchen and provision of steralising sink.
 CATHEDRAL R.C. JUNIOR & INFANTS—Disused trough closets demolished. Yard resurfaced.
 CHRIST CHURCH JUNIOR—Trough closets replaced by pedestal W.C's.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Nineteen inspections of places of public entertainment were made during the course of the year. No conditions were recorded which would necessitate the City Council taking further action. The Palladium Cinema closed in August, 1960. There are now only 3 cinemas in the City as compared with 6 a few years ago.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Milk Supply: Supervision and Distribution

During the year Public Health Inspectors made a total of 26 inspections of the 8 dairies situated in the City.

Average Daily Consumption of Milk

The average daily consumption of milk per head of the population rose slightly from 0.67 pints to 0.68 pints.

The proportion of pasteurised milk consumed in the City fell from 77.32% in 1959 to 76.99% in 1960. The amount of sterilised milk rose from 1.64% in 1959 to 1.70% in 1960. The consumption of heat treated milk (i.e., pastuerised and sterilised) fell by 0.27% during 1960.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Daily Consumption in Gallons</i>				<i>Per centum of Whole</i>
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	899	21.32%
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	1,665	39.48%
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk	...	...	...	1,581	37.50%
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	71	1.70%
Total	...	...	...	4,216	100.00%

Average daily consumption in pints per head of population ... 0.68 pints

Amount bottled Outside the City *Amount bottled in the City*
(in gals. per day) *(in gals. per day)*

Quantity of Milk Bottled (in gallons)

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	819	80
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	306	1,359
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk	...	...	...	492	1,089
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	71	—
				1,688	2,528

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1959

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)

Regulations, 1949. Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960.

Information concerning the number of licences issued under the above-mentioned Regulations during 1960 is give below:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk: Bottling, Nil. Dealers other than bottlers 80.

Pasteurised Milk: Pasteurising Plant, 1. Dealers, 91.

Sterilised Milk: Dealers, 85.

Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological and Biological, etc., Test

TESTS FOR TUBERCLE IN MILK

Information concerning the number of samples and grades of milk submitted for biological tests for the presence of tubercle bacilli and the results of the tests is given in the following table.

TESTS FOR TUBERCLE IN MILK

	Nondescript Raw Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk
Total Number Taken	—	70
Number Negative	—	68
Number Positive	—	—
No Result	—	2
Percentage Positive	—	—

Sampling of Milk for Good Keeping Quality and for
Evidence of Adequate Pasteurisation or Sterilisation

Information concerning the testing of milk for good keeping quality and for adequate heat treatment is given in the following tables.

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR METHYLENE BLUE AND B.COLI. TESTS

	Nondescript Raw Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk	Pasteurised Milk	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)
Total Number Taken	—	70	42	19
Number Satisfactory	—	63	41	19
Number Unsatisfactory	—	7	1	—
No Result	—	—	—	—
Percentage Unsatisfactory	—	10.00%	2.38%	—

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR PHOSPHATASE TESTS

	Pasteurised Milk	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk
Total Number Taken	42	19
Number Satisfactory	41	19
Number Unsatisfactory	1	—
No Result	—	—
Percentage Unsatisfactory	2.38%	—

Observations on Results of Tests

On the whole, the milk supply of the City during 1960 was found to be up to a satisfactory standard. It will be seen from the tables that only one sample of pasteurised milk failed the Methylene Blue test, and all samples but one were found by the Phosphatase test to have been properly heat treated. The average daily consumption of milk per head of the population rose slightly from 0.67 pints in 1959 to 0.68 pints in 1960.

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination of Ice Cream

Bacteriological Examination

Out of 8 samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination 6 were placed in Grade 1 which indicates these samples were highly satisfactory, one sample was placed in Grade 2 and 1 in Grade 3.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

No. of Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Decolourisation Test		B. Coli		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Absent Satisfactory	Present Unsatisfactory	1	2	3	4
8	6	2	8	—	5	2	1	—

Chemical Examination

No sample of ice cream sent for analysis contained less than the legal minimum of 5% fat.

TABLE SHOWING FAT CONTENT

No. of Samples Taken	Under 5.0%	5.0% - 7.5%	7.5% - 10.0%	Over 10.0%
4	—	4	—	—

Bacteriological Examination of Foodstuffs in General

The table overleaf gives information concerning the results of routine bacteriological examination of food. There is no legal standard for assessing whether a food is hygienically satisfactory when sold to the consumer, but an arbitrary standard has been agreed with the Public Laboratory Service. For a sample to be deemed hygienically satisfactory it should have:—

COOKED FOODS

Less than 100,000 organisms per gramme at 37°C.

Less than 500,000 organisms per gramme at 22°C.

Faecal coli should be absent in 0.1 gramme.

Staphylococci coagulase + absent in 1 gramme.

Salmonella absent in 50 grammes.

RAW MEAT PRODUCTS

Less than 2,000,000 organisms per gramme at 37°C.

Less than 5,000,000 organisms per gramme at 22°C.

Faecal coli should be absent in 0.01 gramme.

Staphylococci coagulase + absent in 0.1 gramme.

Salmonella absent in 50 grammes.

DEEP FROZEN RAW MEAT PRODUCTS

Less than 500,000 organisms per gramme at 37°C.

Less than 2,000,000 organisms per gramme at 22°C.

Faecal coli should be absent in 0.1 gramme.

Staphylococci coagulase + absent in 0.1 gramme.

Salmonella absent in 50 grammes.

Sample	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
			No.	%
Cooked Meat	12	3	9	75.00
Meat Pie	11	9	2	18.18
Sausage	8	6	2	25.00
Lamb Cutlets	1	1	—	—
Cream Cake	20	16	4	20.00
Steak	4	1	3	75.00
Fish Fillets	3	2	1	33.33
Vegetables	2	2	—	—
Potted Meat	8	1	7	87.50
Corned Meat	15	9	6	40.00
Custard Pie	7	7	—	—
Pork Luncheon Meat	4	3	1	25.00
Cream	6	5	1	16.66
Shellfish	3	1	2	66.66
Cake	1	1	—	—
Desiccated Cocanutt	3	3	—	—
Fish Cakes	1	1	—	—
Gelatine Powder	6	4	2	33.33
Yorkshire Pudding	1	—	1	100.00
Sausage Roll	1	1	—	—
	117	76	41	—

The samples of some kinds of food examined during the year were too small in number to draw reliable conclusions. It is significant, however, that the foods which have commonly been involved in food poisoning outbreaks had a high percentage failure.

Meat and Other Foods

The following are particulars of meat inspection carried out by your Public Health Inspectors during the year at the abattoir.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED AT ABATTOIR

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,217	297	129	16,310	9,672
Number Inspected	3,217	297	129	16,310	9,672
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	7	9	29	26
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,899	223	—	400	1,135
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	59.03 %	77.44 %	6.98 %	2.63 %	11.91 %
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	10	5	—	—	25
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.31 %	1.68 %	—	—	.26 %
Cystercerosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	7	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	7	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Total Units Killed and Inspected

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1956	31,390	696	22,658	23,979	78,723
1957	33,040	417	21,966	25,719	81,142
1958	35,940	242	24,184	29,547	89,913
1959	31,070	360	34,286	29,304	95,020
1960	35,140	387	32,620	29,106	97,253

For conversion from animals killed and inspected to inspection units the following equivalents are used:—

One cattle beast ...	10 units
One calf	3 units
One sheep	2 units
One pig	3 units

AMOUNT OF MEAT CONDEMNED BY WEIGHT

(a) For Tuberculosis:

						<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	24
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	0	13
						—	—	—	—
						—	4	1	27
						—	—	—	—

(b) For other Conditions:

Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	2	11
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	2	15
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	3	14
						—	—	—	—
						8	18	0	12
						—	—	—	—

Particulars of Other Foodstuffs Condemned during 1960

One hundred and seventy-two visits were made to food shops and stores for the purpose of examining food, and the following amounts of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption. In all cases the food was voluntarily surrendered and the question of legal proceedings did not arise.

Tinned Goods:			<i>Tins</i>			<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Tinned Meat	...	...	452	...		1	6	2	9
Tinned Milk	...	...	78	...		0	0	2	18
Tinned Fish	...	...	44	...		0	0	1	1
Tinned Fruit	...	...	246	...		0	3	2	19
Tinned Vegetables	...		308	...		0	2	2	8
Tinned, Miscellaneous	...		72	...		0	0	3	2
			—			—	—	—	—
			1,200			1	14	2	1
			—			—	—	—	—

Other Condemned Foods :						<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	21
Beetroot	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fish, Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	19
Flour, Self Raising	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	4
Fruit, Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	7
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat, Cooked	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	5
Meat, Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	19
Offal, Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	22
Vegetables Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	7	19	—	24
						8	9	3	15 $\frac{3}{4}$

Routine Inspections of Food Premises

The following routine inspections of food premises were made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1960 :—

Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Restaurant Kitchens, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Snack Bars, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56

Improvements and Repairs Executed in Food Premises

Following Action by the Public Health Inspectors

Walls decorated	21
Ceilings decorated	19
Hot water service provided	14
Sinks provided	7
Ventilation improved	10
Lighting improved	37
Floors repaired or recovered	11
Counter surfaces repaired	1
Protective screens provided	5
Soap and towels provided	13
First-aid equipment provided	3
Notices provided re washing of hands	11
Washbasins provided	10
Accommodation for clothing provided	3
Provision of int. vent. space	1
Cleanliness improved	3
Miscellaneous	12
Cold water service provided	3
Exclusion of animals	1
Use of unsatisfactory room discontinued	1
Storage facilities provided	2

Market Hall and Church Street Market

The building of the new shops on the perimeter of the Market was commenced during 1960, but the unhygienic conditions in the Market Hall itself remain. Seven years have elapsed since the report dealing with the bad conditions in the Market was published.

Public Abattoir

Proposals for ensuring adequate slaughtering facilities in the City were submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food during November, 1960.

The main proposals are for a new Abattoir to be built by a Company to be formed by the Meat Traders, on a site adjacent to the new Auction Market.

Sampling and Analysis of Food and Drugs for Adulteration, etc.

The following tables indicate the number and type of samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis during the year.

MILK

Number of Samples Taken	Number of poor quality (not adulterated)	Deficient Legal Proceedings not considered warranted	Obviously Adulterated
Formal 42	8	2	—

			<i>Milk Fat</i>	<i>Non-Fatty Solids</i>	<i>Water</i>
Average for the year	...	...	3.43%	8.71%	87.86%
Legal minimum standards	...	...	3.00%	8.50%	88.50%

Analysis of Other Food and Drugs

Samples of the following foods were submitted for analysis during the year:—

<i>Food or Drug</i>	<i>No. of Samples Taken</i>						<i>Not Genuine</i>
Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Butter, Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cheese, Lemon	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	8	1(a)
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Dripping, Beef	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Flour, Self Raising	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Gin	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	1	1(b)
Jelly, Mint	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Milk, Condensed	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Mixture, Pancake	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Oil, Olive	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pepper, White	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pie, Meat	...	...	...	...	...	10	—
Port	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Prunes	...	...	...	...	...	2	1(c)

Rum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Sage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Sausage, Beef		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Sherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Spice, Mixed		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Squash, Orange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1(d)
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Tablets, Sweetex	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Tablets, Tonic Yeast		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Vinegar, Honey & Apple Cider	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Vinegar, Malt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—

- (a) Carton yielded 510 p.p.m. formal^{de}~~al~~hyde. Manufacturer notified and cartons withdrawn.
- (b) Description "Orange Blossom Honey" not justified. Predominant pollen eucalyptus and other Australian species. Formal sample advised under Merchandise Marks Act.
- (c) Showed dried deposit of sugar on surface, otherwise genuine.
- (d) No label on bottle giving name of food and name and address of packers or registered trade mark. Packers communicated with.

WATER SUPPLY

Sources, Purification and Distribution

No actual alterations in the sources of supply of water were made during the year. The water at present is partly moorland surface water from the Council's own catchment area, and partly from Manchester's Thirlmere supply, and is subjected to mechanical filtration and chlorination. During the year the City Council made an Order providing for the extraction of 8 million gallons of water per day from the River Lune. The Order was confirmed by the Minister during December and it is hoped that work on the scheme will commence during 1961.

During 1960, the City Council, by Order, surrendered its water undertaking to a Water Board composed of representatives of the City of Lancaster the Borough of Morecambe and Heysham, Carnforth Urban District Council and the Rural Districts of Lancaster and Lunesdale.

The Order is to become operative on the 1st April, 1961. Lancaster's water undertaking has been in existence for over 100 years. The City's Health Department will continue to take regular samples of water for bacteriological and chemical examination. This still remains a Public Health duty.

14,302 dwelling houses have an internal piped supply and two houses rely on a common standpipe.

Sampling of Tap Water

Eighty-two samples of tap water from houses were submitted for bacteriological examination and one sample of tap water was submitted for chemical examination. The reports, abstracts of which are given in the following tables, indicate that generally the supply was satisfactory.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF TAP WATER

Date	Coliform bacilli per 100 m.l. McConkey		Bect. Coli (type 1) per 100 m.l.	Ward Sample Taken	Remarks
	In 2 days at 37°C.				
6 1 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
”	—	—	—	Bulk	
13 1 60	—	—	—	Park	
”	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
”	—	—	—	Bulk	
20 1 60	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
”	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	Bulk	
27 1 60	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
”	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	Bulk	
3 2 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	1	1	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	Bulk	
10 2 60	—	—	—	Park	
”	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
”	—	—	—	Bulk	
16 2 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	Bulk	
1 3 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
”	—	—	—	Bulk	
9 3 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
”	—	—	—	Park	
14 3 60	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
”	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	Bulk	
22 3 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
”	—	—	—	Bulk	
30 3 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	Park	
6 4 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
”	—	—	—	Bulk	
20 4 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
”	—	—	—	Bulk	
4 5 60	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
”	1	1	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	Bulk	
11 5 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	Scotforth	
”	—	—	—	Bulk	

Date	Coliform bacilli per 100 m.l. McConkey		Bact. Coli (type 1) per 100 m.l.	Ward Sample Taken	Remarks
	In 2 days at 37°C.				
18 5 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
"	1	1	1	Scotforth	
"	1	—	—	Bulk	
31 5 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
"	—	—	—	Scotforth	
"	—	—	—	Bulk	
28 6 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
"	1	—	—	Scotforth	
"	1	1	1	Bulk	
19 7 60	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
"	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
"	—	—	—	Park	
10 8 60	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
"	—	—	—	Scotforth	
"	1	—	—	Bulk	
7 9 60	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
"	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
"	—	—	—	Bulk	
27 9 60	—	—	—	Park	
"	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
"	—	—	—	Park	
3 10 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
"	1	1	1	J.O.G.	
"	—	—	—	Bulk	
8 11 60	—	—	—	Park	
"	1	—	—	J.O.G.	
"	3	—	—	Bulk	
15 11 60	1	—	—	Scotforth	
"	1	—	—	J.O.G.	
"	—	—	—	Park	
23 11 60	—	—	—	Scotforth	
"	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
"	—	—	—	Bulk	
6 12 60	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
"	—	—	—	J.O.G.	
"	—	—	—	Bulk	

Extract of Report on Chemical Examination of Tap Water

Test								Result in p.p.m.
Total Solids in Solution								72
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 15 mins.								0.04
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 3 hrs.								0.08
Ammonia								Nil
Albumoid Ammonia								0.01
Nitrogen as Nitrates								0.29
Nitrogen as Nitrites								Nil
Combined Chlorine								10
Total Hardness (as Ca CO ₃)								28
Carbonate Hardness (as Ca CO ₃)								9
Free Chlorine								Nil
Total Iron								0.12
Lead	}							Nil
Copper								
Zinc								
pH.	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER

Samples from the swimming baths are generally taken at weekly intervals. Extracts from the reports for 1960 are given below.

Date			Aerobic micro-organisms growing in Yeastral Agar 2 days at 37° C.	Prob. No. of coliform organisms per 100 c.c. of water	Bath from which Sample was Taken	Remarks
6	1	60	46	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
13	1	60	40	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
20	1	60	—	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
27	1	60	13	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
3	2	60	30	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
10	2	60	2	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
16	2	60	3	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
1	3	60	27	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
9	3	60	9	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
14	3	60	10	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
22	3	60	17	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
30	3	60	—	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
6	4	60	2	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
20	4	60	50	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
27	4	60	9	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
	"		102	—	Corp'n. Major Plunge	
4	5	60	32	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
11	"	60	1,000—10,000	1	Corp'n. Major Plunge	
	5		784	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
18	"		478	1	Corp'n. Major Plunge	
18	5	60	(Spreading Organisms)	1	L.R.G.S.	Bact. Coli 1
	"		(Spreading Organisms)	3	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	Bact. Coli 3
	"		(Spreading Organisms)	—	Corp'n. Major Plunge	Bact. Coli 35
31	5	60	242	—	L.R.G.S.	
	"		832	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
	"		408	—	Corp'n. Major Plunge	
28	6	60	1,500	50	L.R.G.S.	
	"		31	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
	"		76	—	Corp'n. Major Plunge	
19	7	60	26	—	L.R.G.S.	
	"		22	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
	"		19	—	Corp'n. Major Plunge	
10	8	60	(Spreading Organisms)	5	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
	"		Uncountable	—	Corp'n. Major Plunge	
16	8	60	34	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
	"		4	—	Corp'n. Major Plunge	
7	9	60	5	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
	"		2	—	Corp'n. Major Plunge	
27	9	60	30	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
3	10	60	2	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
8	11	60	8	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
15	11	60	14	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
23	11	60	1	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	
6	12	60	—	—	Corp'n. Minor Plunge	

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Details of the premises visited, number found to be infested, and information concerning treatment are given in the following tables:—

SURFACE TREATMENT

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Agricultural (5)
	Non-Agricultural				
	Local Au- thority (1)	Dw'ling Houses (includ'g Council Houses) (2)	All Other (includ'g Business Premises) (3)	Total of Columns (1), (2) and (3) (4)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	365	14,165	2,307	16,837	19
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	3	94	134	231	4
(b) Survey under the Act ...	12	5	63	80	15
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose) ...	50	381	419	850	—
III. Total inspections carried out —including re-inspections ...	65	480	616	1,161	60
IV. Number of properties in- spected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats Major	—	1	10	11	2
Minor	1	41	39	81	2
(b) Mice Major	1	—	—	1	2
Minor	1	9	17	27	4
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by Local Authority	3	51	66	120	10
VI. Total treatments carried out —including re-treatments ...	3	51	66	120	10
VII. Number of Notices served under Sect. 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work (i.e., proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of “block” control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

SEWER TREATMENT

Total number of manholes in the City: 1,470.
Total number of manholes in area treated: 252
Number of manholes treated: 252.
Date treatment began: 30-11-59.
Poison used: Arsenious Oxide, Paranitrophenol.
Bait used: Bread Rusk.
Baiting sequence (e.g. 1-4-8, "direct", etc.): irregular.
Number of manholes showing take: 207.

Disinfection and Disinfestation of Premises, etc.

Information concerning the disinfection and disinfestation of premises and articles carried out during the year is given in the following tables:—

DISINFECTION (PREMISES)

Premises Disinfected			Single Rooms Disinfected		
No. of Whole Houses	No. of Ships	No. of other Premises	In Houses	In Ships	In other Premises
6	—	1	10	—	1

DISINFECTION (BOOKS AND OTHER ARTICLES)

Books Disinfected		Other Articles	Articles Destroyed	
Public Library	Private Library		Books	Other Articles
128	—	—	—	2

Insect Pest Control

Ten houses, 7 Council owned and 3 others, and 5 single rooms were disinfested by means of liquid insecticides, and 94 vans of furniture were fumigated with HCN during rehousing operations. Fuller information is given in the table below.

Type of premises treated	Type of Infestation					Single Rooms
	Bugs	Fleas	Ants	Cock-roaches	Others	
Corporation Houses ...	7 24 rooms	—	—	—	—	3
Other Houses	3 13 rooms	1 6 rooms	1 3 rooms	4 8 rooms	4* 8 rooms	2
Other Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	10 37 rooms	1 6 rooms	1 3 rooms	4 8 rooms	4* 8 rooms	5

* Includes 2 wasps' nests.

Legal Proceedings

Nil.

SECTION " E "

PORT HEALTH

LANCASTER PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

The use of the port is mainly confined to a small amount of coastal traffic and similar cargo boats from the Continent. In view of this the more elaborate arrangements required in a larger port are not called for here.

Section 1—Staff

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any Other Appointments Held
Robert W. Farquhar	Port M.O.H.	1/7/52	B.Sc. (Agri.), M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Divisional M.O.H., Health Division No. 2 M.O.H., Carnforth U.D.C. M.O.H., City of Lancaster. M.O.H., Lancaster R.D.C. M.O.H., Lunesdale R.D.C.
Frederick Shaw	Inspector to Port Health Authority	1/12/43	Cert. of R.S.I. and S.I. Joint Board; D.P.A.; F.R.S.H.	Chief Public Health Inspector, City of Lancaster.

Section II

Amount of Shipping Entering the District during the Year

Ships from	Number	Registered Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports ...	3	846	—	2	—
Coastwise	25	4,846	—	—	—
TOTAL	28	5,692	—	2	—

Section III

Character of Shipping and Trade during the Year

Passenger Traffic	...	Number of passengers INWARDS	...	Nil
		Number of Passengers OUTWARDS	...	Nil

Principal IMPORTS: Shell Grit, China Clay,
Stone, Linseed Oil. Coke
Breeze, Fertilisers.

Principal EXPORTS

Principal Ports from which ships arrive:—

Foreign — Rotterdam.

Coastwise — Belfast, Par, Penmaenmawr.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951

Number of Rodent Control Certificates issued — 26

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937
Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Without mechanical power ..	24	—	—	—
With mechanical power ...	177	11	4	—
Other premises	1	—	—	—
Total	202	11	4	—

2. Cases in which defects were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “ cases ”).

DEFECTS FOUND

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	4	3	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	3	—	3	—

1 Outworker (Wearing Apparel)—Satisfactory.

